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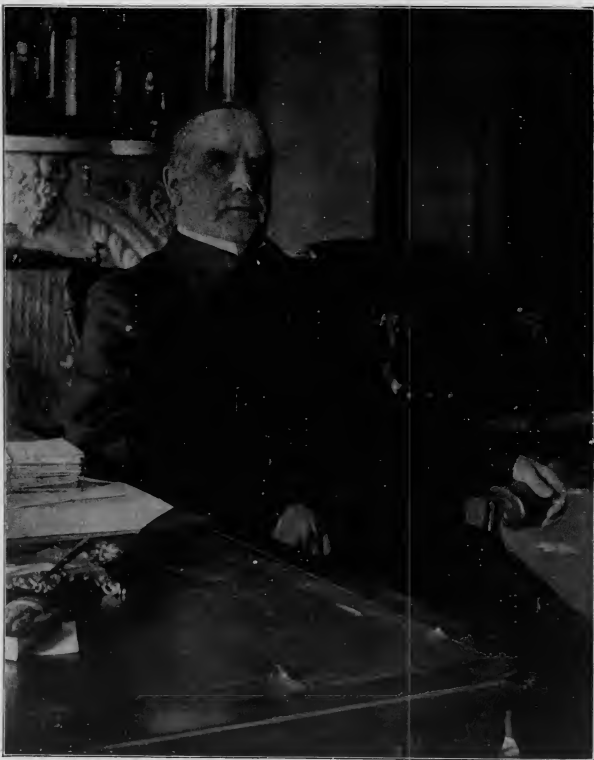
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Born, Niles Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843. In 1861 entered the army as a private, promoted captain in 1862. Mustered out at the close of the war 1865 with the rank of Major. 1869, Elected District Attorney of Stark County, Ohio. 1876-90 In Congress. Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Fifty-first Congress. 1891, Elected Gov. of Ohio. 1892, Received 182 votes for the nomination for President. 1893, Re-elected Gov. of Ohio. 1896, Elected President of the United States. Re-elected 1900. 1901, Sept. 14, Died at the home of John G. Milburn, Esq., Buffalo. Member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Forty-years of Public Service. His life an example, his death a lesson. An inspiration to present and coming generations.

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*Ever the object of his most tender devotion.*



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*"A people which does not honor the memory of its great men is unworthy to exist.—President McKinley was a patriotic American citizen, his martyrdom viewed from a human standpoint, is a distinct loss to American civilization, and his virtues should be preserved for the glory of America and the good of oncoming generations."*

THOS. R. MARSHALL, Gov. of Indiana

#### PATRIOTISM.

**F**ROM the beginning of history, gratitude and national pride always prompted the citizens of every nation to erect monuments to those whom they exalted in life to high office and who advanced the interest of the nation and contributed to the enrichment of its life. That William McKinley is a figure in history of such calibre is the conviction of the nation and of this Committee.

The Committee is conscious of the scant justice done this national hero, William McKinley, in the brief statements concerning his rich life and illustrious career here submitted to your perusal; but the Committee only intended to present a few hints relying upon your familiarity with public men and especially with this commanding national figure, William McKinley.

From your knowledge of this great personage and the inestimable service which he rendered the nation, you are undoubtedly convinced of the justice and fitness of this movement to erect a Living Memorial and thus present a lesson of inspiration to the young of this and future generations. But what is the most befitting way to express our estimate in a memorial?

In deliberating upon the form of the Memorial the Committee employed every means at its command, and took counsel with the most experienced and learned men of the land; and especially those who were intimate with the late President McKinley and were in a position to judge of his inner life and of his view points on all vital questions.

The Committee was gratified to see with what unanimity of sentiment all these minds endorsed the beautiful idea of a hospital as being expressive of the whole temper of William McKinley, his gentle domestic life, his devotion to public duty, and certainly in consonance with the martyr's death.

The Committee therefore but gives expression to the opinion of the most enlightened minds of the country, and practically follows the wishes of those who were close to him in the undertakings of his great career, when it presents to you the proposal for a Hospital in memory of William McKinley. This proposed hospital will not be a mere addition to the excellent institutions already in existence; it will be marked in the administration of its beneficence, faithful in its conservatism, typical of the hero whose memory it is to honor.

The Committee is in the fortunate position to advise with the President of the United States, Governors of the various States, other public spirited men in all professions and walks of life, who are members of the Memorial Committee, and who have heartily endorsed this movement.

That you are in sympathy with this movement for the erection of a Memorial such as is contemplated and as above outlined and that it has your entire approval, is taken for granted.

To carry out this plan the Committee must appeal for funds, as it now does appeal to you for such a contribution as your patriotism may dictate and your circumstances may permit.

The Committee purposely refrains from using any urgent, persuasive language in the conviction that this is a movement which only needs to be presented to the citizens of the land to receive at once the hearty support and encouragement which it deserves.



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William McKinley on his way to the Temple of Music at Buffalo, Sept. 6, 1901, to deliver his last speech.

*"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of Death I will fear no evil."*

*"A people which does not honor the memory of its great men is unworthy to exist.—President McKinley was a patriotic American citizen, his martyrdom viewed from a human standpoint, is a distinct loss to American civilization, and his virtues should be preserved for the glory of America and the good of oncoming generations."*

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# EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S LAST SPEECH.

**C**OMPARISON of ideas is always educational, and as such instructs the brain and hand of men. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to useful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. . . .

The Pan-American Exposition has done its work thoroughly; presenting in its exhibits evidences of the highest skill and illustrating the progress of the human family in the Western Hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization.

We have a vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of either neglect or undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subserve it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it. Our industrial enterprises which have grown to such great proportions, affects the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of the country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously, and our products have so multiplied, that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems, that we may be ready for national storm or strain.

By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established.

The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will, friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not. If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad? Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamships have already been put in commission between the Pacific Coast ports of the United States and those of the western coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the western coast of the United States and South American ports. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched. Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the conveyance to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go.

We must build the Isthmian Canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coast of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific canal cannot be longer postponed. In the furtherance of these objects of national interest and concern you are performing part. . . .

The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will



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disappear, this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain. Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired and the high achievements that will be wrought through this Exposition?"

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The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will, friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not. If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad? Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamships have already been put in commission between the Pacific Coast ports of the United States and those of the western coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the western coast of the United States and South American ports. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched. Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the conveyance to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go.

We must build the Isthmian Canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coast of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific canal cannot be longer postponed. In the furtherance of these objects of national interest and concern you are performing part.

The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will



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disappear, this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain. Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired and the high achievements that will be wrought through this Exposition?"



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1911.

My dear Mr. Merry:

The President has requested me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 31st and to assure you of his sincere interest in the success of any movement which will give to the people whom William McKinley so much loved, and to whom his life was so fine an example and his death so beautiful a lesson, an opportunity to pay fitting tribute to his memory.

May I add an expression of my own best wishes for the success of any such movement?

Sincerely yours,

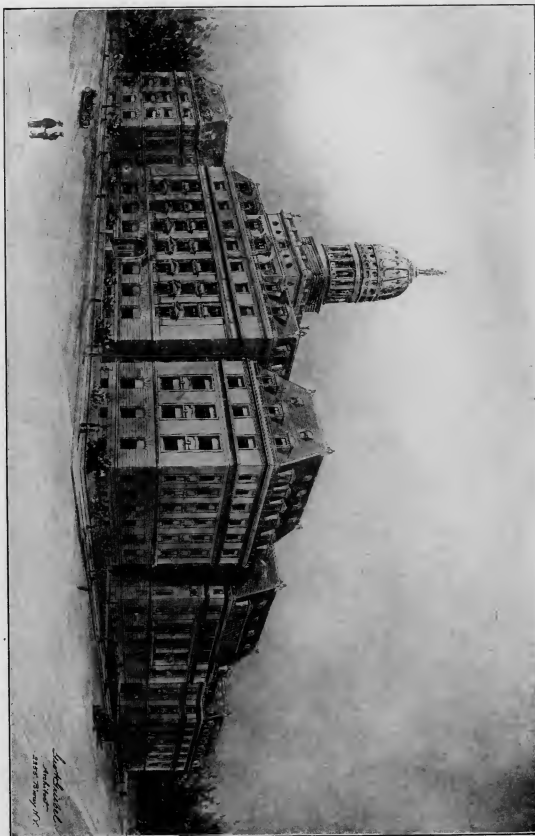
*Charles D. Miller*  
Secretary to the President.

Mr. George E. Merry, Secy.

(William McKinley Memorial Hospital League)

1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The William McKinley Memorial Hospital  
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Which shall be open to all members of the medical profession who may admit and conduct their individual cases with every facility afforded in a modern equipped hospital.





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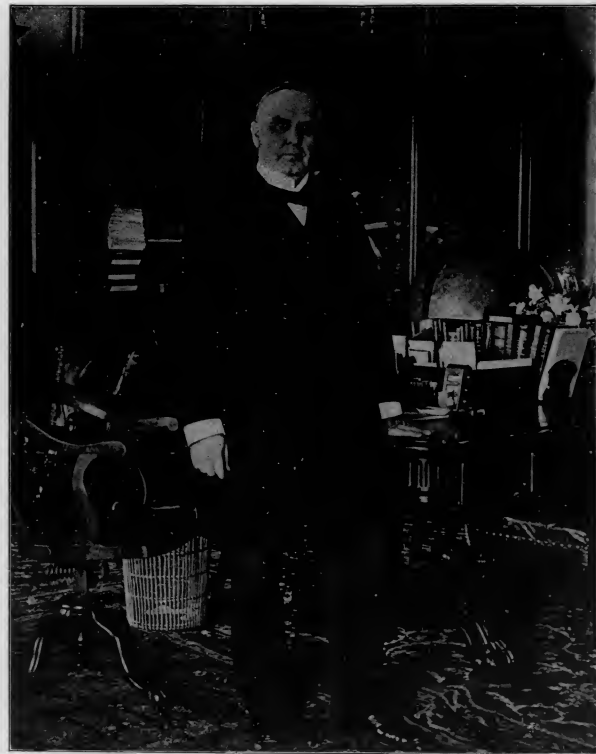
## WILLIAM McKINLEY.

**T**HE late President William McKinley will remain a landmark in the history of this Republic, and a guide-post for future Presidents and for the direction of statesmen, in the great crisis of this nation's life. With him, the nation begins a new life, assumes new responsibilities and emerges from her circumscribed sphere of influence, which clung to her, due to historical developments. William McKinley assumed the reins of Presidential power at the very time when the circumstances called for a great leader, matured and prepared for the great task. His whole life was practically a preparation for it. In 1843, the year of his birth, his parents, when surrounding his cradle, could truly say to him, as Peter at the gate of the Temple: "Silver and gold have I none, but what I have I give thee." They had no wealth or social prestige to give him when he started out in this life, but they had, perhaps, gifts more precious and valuable, the sturdy character of integrity and steadfastness of the old Scotch-Irish blood, blended with the best elements of American life, the courage of the pioneer, the simplicity of life, and the patriotism that emanates from the taste of liberty. With these as his only heritage, McKinley started out to make his career.

William McKinley was a son of the people. The very roots of his life were deep down in the soil of popular life; he knew their wants, their impulses, their ambitions and their innermost desires. At the age of 17 he abandoned his ambitions for a professional career and enlisted in the army to do service for his country. Without any ostentation or bravado he did his full duty, did it faithfully and bravely, so that his superiors could not withhold from him the reward due a faithful servant, and he was advanced to the rank of major.

Returning home from the war, he commenced the study of law, was soon admitted to the bar and in the practice of his profession he achieved both fame and success, by the same characteristics of straightforwardness, genuine amiability and a sincere sympathetic nature, which distinguished him and made him beloved, in the high stations of life which he occupied. But there were so many latent powers within him; he had so many resources that called for activity and expansion, in a wider field of labor, that he soon entered upon his public career, in the House of Representatives, where his calm judgment, his faithful performance of duty and his skill as a debater brought him to the forefront among the National legislatures, whose society and advice was eagerly sought by the more serious-minded men, who had the welfare of the nation at heart. He rose steadily, both in power and influence, but he always remained in his heart the son of the people, in whose behalf he exerted every influence in debate and legislation, and soon the people of the State of Ohio demanded his services as the Chief Executive of that State. Whilst his whole mind was absorbed in his gubernatorial duties, the eyes of the nation were steadily upon him, and he was looked upon as the most available and pre-eminent candidate for the presidency, which honor was soon conferred upon him by the Republican National Convention and ratified by the people, at the ensuing election, and William McKinley was now upon the height of fame and honor. Here was finally the opportunity for him to show his metal, to display the judgment for which he was so well known among his friends and to discharge his duties toward the nation in that creditable manner which all who knew him expected of him. But he went beyond this. He was destined to become the maker of history, the nation's leader, and to solve problems of which the past generation did not dare to dream.

In the beginning of the year 1898 William McKinley was confronted by



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*"You are like a Rock, Mr. President"—The French Ambassador*

the revolution in Cuba, which was a vexed question with many Presidents before him, and he determined to solve it honestly and manfully, without flinching and without sensation. The blowing up of the Maine in the Spanish harbor was at once the signal for a war cry among the people of the United States. Feel-

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ings of indignity and revenge rose to the highest pitch; press and pulpit demanded action; Congress was restive, irpetuous and impatient. In the midst of these seething passions, in the midst of National impetuosity, William McKinley stood erect, calm, dignified, determined and peaceful. At that time he held in his hand a tumultuous nation crying for war, and in the other hand the friendship or animosity of the European powers. The Nation soon learned that its destiny was safe in his hands. When the Ambassadors of the European powers appeared before him to learn the intention of the United States towards Spain, they saw before them a man of the most gentle disposition, with a stout heart, who neither threatened nor cajoled, and who was conscious of his power and the greatness of the nation which he represented.

When the smoke of battle cleared away, the victorious Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, William McKinley, showed his pacific disposition toward the conquered enemy, at the same time displaying the most far-sighted statesmanship in the retention of the Philippine Islands, and thus placing with one stroke the people of the United States, as a world power, amongst the powers of the European world. Who can measure the responsibilities then resting on the shoulders of the President of the United States? Without a compass or chart, without any provision in the Constitution of the United States, or any experience, we assumed to govern alien races and to experiment in colonization. William McKinley chose the man, William H. Taft, as the Governor of the Philippine Islands, whose administration in that capacity will ever remain memorable in the annals of American History. For the first time in the history of the Republic, we were confronted with the great task of dealing with the Vatican, on the question of settlement with the Friars in the Philippine Islands. The final settlement in the negotiations with the Vatican, which was marked at every step by straightforwardness, tact and most distinguished statesmanship, a case most exceptional in the history of diplomacy, commenced under the Administration of President McKinley.

The reserve powers of this masterful man were not as yet exhausted. It seemed as if every burden was a fresh accumulation of power, and at every problem he manifested more maturity and showed himself equal to the emergency. This time William McKinley had to deal with and to participate in the outbreak in China. For the first time in our history, we participated on equal footing with all European powers, in a matter that marked a great crisis, in a great Empire of the East. Under McKinley's leadership, assisted by a Secretary of State most able and renowned, we contributed largely toward the prevention of the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, and gained the friendship of that Government. On the first act of this Government as a world power, there is not the slightest cloud, nothing that we can regret and much for which we can feel proud; all of which we are indebted to the calm, dispassionate judgment and determination of William McKinley.

The Nation was at the height of its power and glory, in the midst of unparalleled prosperity, when William McKinley went to the City of Buffalo to deliver an address, and there to manifest for the last time, before the eyes of the world, the great, noble character that guided him through life, and had made him the Nation's hero. His last speech was most memorable and almost a prophecy. Standing there under the shadow of death, he mapped out the policy of this nation for years to come, and practically touched upon issues which have since then become the burning question for legislatures and the people at large. He, the great protectionist, foresaw the changes in legislation, on that subject, and left it as a dying legacy to the Nation he loved so well. He discussed the question of reciprocity, which is now before the House of Congress



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#### PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND CABINET.

From left to right—President McKinley, Lyman J. Gage, John W. Griggs, John D. Long, James Wilson, Eastman A. Hitchcock, Charles Emory Smith, Elihu Root, John Hay.

From the Secretary of Agriculture.

"All my recollections of President McKinley are of the most tender and heartfelt nature. Anything that will honor his beloved name will have my hearty approval."

JAMES WILSON.

in its Special Session. But above all things, William McKinley showed himself the considerate husband, the faithful citizen, the great leader, the gentle man, in the hour of his death. When the dark clouds were hanging thick over the Nation's horizon, while its President was hovering between life and death, he, the great leader, called upon the leader of mankind in the words, "Lead, Kindly Light." And while his life was ebbing away, and he was gently carried nearer to eternity, he uttered the words, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." And with malice toward none and with benedictions for the people he served, he committed his soul in the hands of God.

Is there anything which this Nation possesses that it can do or bestow, to perpetuate his memory, that he has not merited, by a life of devotion and loyalty to public service and by the lustre which he shed upon the Nation?

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## ENDORSEMENTS.

The Governor of Ohio.

"I shall be glad to accept appointment on the Council. . . . At the same time, if I can be of any service otherwise toward honoring the memory of our late President, I shall be glad."

JUDSON HARMON.

The Governor of New Jersey.

"I am very glad indeed to add my name to the list of those who endorse your plan for a McKinley Memorial Hospital."

WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. Joseph H. Choate.

"I am glad to join in any movement to do honor to the memory of President McKinley. I therefore accept with pleasure your invitation to become an Honorary Member of the Council of One Hundred."

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Rev. Joseph Silverman, D.D.

"I am in receipt of your favor of the first inst., asking me to serve on a Council of One Hundred in connection with the proposed William McKinley Hospital, and I beg to say that I gladly accept this appointment and so co-operate in the movement as far as I am able."

JOSEPH SILVERMAN.

The Governor of Virginia.

"William McKinley was held in honor and esteem throughout the length and breadth of the United States; certainly, in the South and in Virginia, and I will be very glad to act as a member of the Honorary Council of One Hundred of the League. It is needless to say after what I have written that the movement has my hearty endorsement."

WILLIAM HODGES MANN.

The Governor of New Hampshire.

"I assure you I am heartily in favor of the movement to perpetuate the memory of our late President, William McKinley, and wish you the success your project so highly deserves."

R. E. BASS.

The Governor of Massachusetts.

"I accept with pleasure the invitation of your League to act as Honorary Member of the Council of One Hundred in the movement to erect a suitable Memorial in memory of the late President McKinley, and give my hearty endorsement to the work of your League and would be glad to co-operate with you in so far as I may be able."

EUGENE N. FOSS.

The Governor of Wyoming.

"I shall be very glad to be an Honorary Member of a Council of One Hundred of the William McKinley Memorial Hospital League."

"The late President McKinley left a name which must ever be a heritage in our country—a man of spotless life, patriotic, and with that kind of ability which left upon the records of this country a great impression."

JOSEPH M. CAREY.



Home at Canton, O



First Inauguration  
March 4, 1897



Last Speech  
"Peace, Prosperity and Happiness to all."



Home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, N. Y.  
"Lead Kindly Light."  
"It is God's way; His will, not ours, be done."

From Mr. Nathan Straus.

"I received your invitation to become a member of the Council of One Hundred of 'The William McKinley Memorial Hospital League.' I thank your Committee for the honor they have bestowed on me, and accept with pleasure the place on the Council."

I take this opportunity to congratulate your League on the fine work they are inaugurating."

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"I feel confident that the appropriateness of thus commemorating the memory of this great and kindly man will appeal to the people as a most worthy undertaking."

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"I am very glad to be named as an Honorary Member of said Council, and heartily endorse the purpose of your League. I am sure a memorial of the late President McKinley will meet with national approbation."

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The Congressman from Ohio.

"I will take pleasure in serving as an Honorary Member of the William McKinley Memorial Hospital League."

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

The International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

"I very heartily endorse with citizens in patriotic desire for the success of your League in the noble Memorial undertaking which they have commenced, and which is to be given the fitting beneficent form of a hospital erected and endowed in memory of William McKinley. In its ministry to human need it will be a worthy tribute to a citizen who occupies a place of first rank among the Presidents of the United States and whose death in the service of his country endears him for all time to the citizens of the Republic."

RICHARD C. MORSE.

The President of Cornell University.

"The kind heart and simple unaffected goodness of William McKinley makes a hospital a very appropriate memorial of our late President; and an institution for the relief of human suffering needs no recommendation on its own account."

J. G. SCHURMAN.

The President of Leland Stanford University.

"I appreciate the honor of being appointed to act as a member of your Council of One Hundred, and I am of course thoroughly interested in the work which you propose."

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

The President of Union University.

"It will give me pleasure to serve as a member of the Council of One Hundred of the William McKinley Memorial Hospital League. Mr. McKinley was a graduate of Union University, and we cherish to the utmost the memory of this great and good man."

CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND.

City Superintendent of New York Public Schools.

"I appreciate the honor extended to me to become an honorary member of a Council of One Hundred patriotic citizens in a movement to erect a living memorial to ex-President William McKinley. I shall be pleased to act as a member of this Council."

WM. H. MAXWELL.

The President of Colgate University.

"The plan to erect a hospital as a memorial to the lamented President, William McKinley, meets with my heartiest approval, and I am willing to have my name used as a member of the Council of One Hundred."

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN.

#### THE WILLIAM MCKINLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL LEAGUE.

##### PURPOSE.

To obtain by Voluntary Subscription a fund to be known as

"The William McKinley Memorial Hospital Fund."

##### OBJECT.

To erect a Memorial to our beloved, deceased President William McKinley in the form of a Public Hospital, to be located in the City of New York, which shall be opened to all members of the medical profession, who may admit and conduct their individual cases with every facility afforded in a modern equipped Hospital, with branches for the treatment and cure of tuberculosis, in States of the Union, subject to the approval of State Governments and the Advisory Committee of the William McKinley Memorial Hospital League.

*The Gov. of Montana*

"The purpose of the William McKinley Memorial Hospital League is one that ought to appeal to every patriotic American, and it has my earnest sympathy. It proposes a fitting tribute to the memory of our martyred President and I shall be glad to co-operate to the attainment of the ends of the League in this regard."

*Edwin L. Norris*

#### TWENTY PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES DIE FROM CONSUMPTION EVERY HOUR DAY AND NIGHT.

YOU should become a *worker* in the cause of curing and preventing the spread of

#### THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE.

HOW? By joining an Auxiliary of the "William McKinley Memorial Hospital League" and by lending support in your immediate vicinity to the work in which it is engaged. By contributing to the establishing of the National Memorial Fund, the object of which is explained above.

No donation will be too small to receive acknowledgment from the League.

Please bring the purpose of

"The William McKinley Memorial Hospital League"

to the attention of the friends and admirers of William McKinley.

Checks should be drawn to the order of

"The William McKinley Memorial Hospital League,"

1 Madison Avenue, New York.

George E. Merry, Secretary.



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NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

The International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

"I very heartily endorse with citizens in patriotic desire for the success of your League in the noble Memorial undertaking which they have commenced, and which is to be given the fitting beneficent form of a hospital erected and endowed in memory of William McKinley. In its ministry to human need it will be a worthy tribute to a citizen who occupies a place of first rank among the Presidents of the United States and whose death in the service of his country endears him for all time to the citizens of the Republic."

RICHARD C. MORSE.

The President of Cornell University.

"The kind heart and simple unaffected goodness of William McKinley makes a hospital a very appropriate memorial of our late President; and an institution for the relief of human suffering needs no recommendation on its own account."

J. G. SCHURMAN.

The President of Leland Stanford University.

"I appreciate the honor of being appointed to act as a member of your Council of One Hundred, and I am of course thoroughly interested in the work which you propose."

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

The President of Union University.

"It will give me pleasure to serve as a member of the Council of One Hundred of the William McKinley Memorial Hospital League. Mr. McKinley was a graduate of Union University, and we cherish to the utmost the memory of this great and good man."

CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND.

City Superintendent of New York Public Schools.

"I appreciate the honor extended to me to become an honorary member of a Council of One Hundred patriotic citizens in a movement to erect a living memorial to ex-President William McKinley. I shall be pleased to act as a member of this Council."

WM. H. MAXWELL.

The President of Colgate University.

"The plan to erect a hospital as a memorial to the lamented President, William McKinley, meets with my heartiest approval, and I am willing to have my name used as a member of the Council of One Hundred."

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN.

#### THE WILLIAM MCKINLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL LEAGUE.

##### PURPOSE.

To obtain by Voluntary Subscription a fund to be known as

"The William McKinley Memorial Hospital Fund."

##### OBJECT.

To erect a Memorial to our beloved, deceased President William McKinley in the form of a Public Hospital, to be located in the City of New York, which shall be opened to all members of the medical profession, who may admit and conduct their individual cases with every facility afforded in a modern equipped Hospital, with branches for the treatment and cure of tuberculosis, in States of the Union, subject to the approval of State Governments and the Advisory Committee of the William McKinley Memorial Hospital League.

*The Gov. of Montana*

"The purpose of the William McKinley Memorial Hospital League is one that ought to appeal to every patriotic American, and it has my earnest sympathy. It proposes a fitting tribute to the memory of our martyred President and I shall be glad to co-operate to the attainment of the ends of the League in this regard."

*Edwin L. Norris*

TWENTY PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES DIE FROM  
CONSUMPTION EVERY HOUR DAY AND NIGHT.

YOU should become a *worker* in the cause of curing and preventing the spread of

THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE.

HOW? By joining an Auxiliary of the "William McKinley Memorial Hospital League" and by lending support in your immediate vicinity to the work in which it is engaged. By contributing to the establishing of the National Memorial Fund, the object of which is explained above.

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No donation will be too small to receive acknowledgment from the League.

Please bring the purpose of

"The William McKinley Memorial Hospital League" to the attention of the friends and admirers of William McKinley.

Checks should be drawn to the order of

"The William McKinley Memorial Hospital League,"

1 Madison Avenue, New York.

George E. Merry, Secretary.

William McKinley  
built for future  
generations. What  
Memorial can be  
too great or too  
enduring for the  
memory of the  
Master Builder.



**END OF  
TITLE**